

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

This Amendment is in response to the Final Office Action mailed July 8, 2008. Claims 1-42, 44-50, and 52-79 were pending in the present application, with claims 1-41 and 66-79 being withdrawn. This Amendment amends claims 42, 50, 54, and 56, without adding or canceling any claims, leaving pending in the application claims 1-42, 44-50, and 52-79, with claims 1-41 and 66-79 being withdrawn. Reconsideration of the rejected claims is respectfully requested.

I. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 42, 43, 50, 51, 54-56, and 62-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Sayle* (US 6,356,863) in view of *Dutta* (US 6,636,854). Applicants respectfully submit that these references do not teach or suggest each element of these claims.

For example, Applicants' claim 42 as amended recites a method for accessing data comprising:

- storing a plurality of files in a file system of a file server;
- providing a first export from the plurality of files, representative of contents of the plurality of files, to each of a plurality of client computers and a second export from the plurality of files to a search engine, the first export configured to be mounted by each of the client computers, but not the search engine, under network file system (NFS) or common Internet file system (CIFS) conventions, the second export configured to be mounted by the search engine, the search engine configured to use an NFS or a CIFS protocol to access files in the file server;
- maintaining a mapping at the file server of the mounting of the second export on the search engine;
- receiving a directory list request for a selected one of the first and second exports;
- in response to receiving the directory list request, determining whether the selected one of the first and second exports is for one of the client computers or the search engine based on one of received export information and an IP address associated with the directory list request;
- in response to receiving the directory list request, producing a first directory listing that is representative of all contents of a first directory for the selected export when the selected export is for one of the client computers; and
- in response to receiving the directory list request, producing a second directory listing that is representative of updated contents of a second directory for the selected export when the selected export is for the search engine, the updated contents representing changes to the second directory since a most recent export to the search engine, files represented in the second directory listing being further based on one or more criteria contained in a file filter table, wherein an index for the search engine is updated based on the second directory listing

(emphasis added). Such limitations are neither taught nor suggested by these references.

For example, *Sayle* teaches a virtual file server that uses standard protocols to efficiently manage databases that require less disk space, particularly for applications such as managing biological sequences (col. 7, lines 45-54). The virtual file system simulates a remote file system by providing virtual files and directories to a machine making a request on a local area network, receiving and replying to file system requests as though the virtual network file systems were retrieving and storing files on a physical storage media (col. 7, lines 57-64). *Sayle* is cited as teaching a first export to a plurality of client computers, but the Office Action recognizes that *Sayle* is silent with respect to a second export to a search engine (OA pp. 2-3). Combining *Dutta* with *Sayle*, even assuming motivation to combine for sake of argument, still would not render obvious Applicants' claim 42. *Dutta* teaches the augmenting of conventional search engine results with peer-to-peer search results (col. 1, line 65-col. 2, line 7). *Dutta* teaches use of a proprietary communication method (peer-to-peer), and does not teach or suggest a search engine using NFS or CIFS protocols to access files in the file server as recited in Applicants' claim 42 as amended. Further, it is alleged that it would be obvious to combine *Dutta* and *Sayle* in order to connect a peer-to-peer network to form a distributed file sharing system, but it is respectfully submitted that there is no teaching or suggestion in either reference as to having two types of exports and selecting those types.

Further, even assuming a motivation to combine, such combination still would not teach or suggest maintaining a mapping at the file server of the mounting of the second export on the search engine. For example, *Dutta* only teaches a list of URL hit searches (col. 10, lines 23-46), and *Sayle* only teaches mount protocols (col. 4, lines 38-52). Such a combination also would not teach or suggest determining whether the selected one of the first and second exports is for one of the client computers or the search engine based on an IP address associated with the directory list request. *Sayle* only teaches that SMB uses TCP/IP (col. 46, lines 21-33).

Such a combination also would not teach or suggest producing a first directory listing that is representative of all contents of a first directory for the selected export, in response to receiving the directory list request. *Sayle* only teaches generating the contents of a specified virtual file (col. 9, lines 56-63). Further still, such a combination would not teach or suggest

producing a second directory listing that is representative of updated contents of a second directory for the selected export, in response to receiving the directory list request. Such a limitation is not taught or suggested in either reference, or addressed in the Office Action.

Therefore, a combination of *Dutta* with *Sayle*, assuming motivation to combine, still would not teach or suggest all elements recited in Applicants' claim 42. For at least these reasons, Applicants' claim 42 and the claims that depend therefrom cannot be rendered obvious by the combination of *Sayle* and *Dutta*. The other claims recite limitations that similarly are not rendered obvious by these references, such that these claims also cannot be rendered obvious by these references.

Claims 44-49, 52, 53, and 57-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Sayle* in view of *Dutta* and further in view of *Hill* (US 7,020,658). As discussed above, these claims are not rendered obvious by *Sayle* and *Dutta*. *Hill* does not make up for the deficiencies in these references with respect to these claims. *Hill* teaches a system for managing files for browsers (col. 3, lines 15-24), and is cited as teaching criteria based on file types, owner information, creation data, and file sizes (OA p. 10). Even if there were motivation to combine such teaching with *Sayle* and *Dutta*, the combination still would not arrive at a system or method including all limitations discussed above. As such, even combining *Hill* with *Sayle* and *Dutta* cannot render claims 44-49, 52, 53, and 57-61 obvious, individually or in any combination.

Applicants therefore respectfully request that the rejection with respect to these claims be withdrawn.

II. Amendment to the Claims

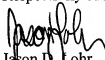
Unless otherwise specified or addressed in the remarks section, amendments to the claims are made for purposes of clarity, and are not intended to alter the scope of the claims or limit any equivalents thereof. The amendments are supported by the specification and do not add new matter.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance and an action to that end is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 925-472-5000.

Respectfully submitted,



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